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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, December 5, 1774.

Proceedings of York *County Congress.*

WE his Majesty's loyal Subjects the Delegates of the several Towns of the County of YORK, deputed to meet in County Congress, held at WELLS the Sixteenth Day of November, 1774, truly professing ourselves liege Subjects of His Majesty King GEORGE the Third, and sincere Friends to all our fellow Subjects in Britain and the Colonies: for the necessary defence of our Liberties and Privileges, come into the following Resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, That his Majesty's Subjects in the Province of the Massachusett's-Bay, as well as in the other English American Colonies, have full Right and Authority to Tax themselves, and grant their own Monies, by their several General Assemblies, for all such Purposes, and in such Manner as they shall see fit; and that no other State, Prince or Parliament whatever hath, or under the present Constitution of said Colonies can have, right or authority, to grant the money of said subjects, or tax them in any other manner whatever: And therefore that the several Acts of the British parliament, made for the express purpose and design, not only of raising a Revenue to his Majesty, by Duties to be paid on goods landed in said Colonies, but establishing a precedent for further illegal taxation of the people therein, are unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and never ought to have force in the Colonies; and all subsequent acts made to enforce the same, more especially that for blocking the port of Boston are hostile, cruel and arbitrary.

2. *Resolved*, That all civil officers within this county, duly appointed by virtue of, and pursuant to, the charter of William and Mary, ought to use and exercise the several powers and authorities to their respective offices belonging, agreeable to the laws of the province of the Massachusett's-Bay, in the same way and manner, in every respect, intent and purpose, as tho' the said Acts had never been passed: And that all persons ought to aid, assist and countenance them therein. And particularly that the *Venires* for Jurors for the several courts of Justice in this County, ought to be issued as heretofore has been used and accustomed, agreeable to the laws of the province aforesaid; and that due obedience ought to be paid thereto: And that a spirit of peace, friendship and harmony may subsist and be cultivated among the inhabitants of said County, the said Congress do recommend to them, that they produce no suit against each other, unless on some urgent necessity.

3. *Resolved*, That this Congress recommend to every individual in this County, in their several stations, to use their utmost endeavours to promote peace and good order. It is also recommended to the several Towns forthwith to meet and chuse a committee, whose business it shall be to see that the Association of the Continental Congress enter'd into in behalf of their Constituents, be strictly observed and kept; and if any person or persons shall violate the same, said Committee are advised to post their names in the several public houses of entertainment in the county; and also publish a state of facts in the several public news-papers, to the end, all persons may withdraw from him, her or them, all commercial intercourse and connection whatsoever. And that no Riots, Disorders or Tumults may take place in said County, which in their nature and tendency are as well subversive of all civil government, as destructive to the very end and design of the present struggle for Liberty, (and the present plan proposed and recommended by the Continental Congress for our deliverance) the said Congress do recommend to the Inhabitants thereof, that they do not with violence damage or injure the person or property of any one, that shall either break thro' said association, or do any other matter or thing against the liberties of the country, but shall immediately give information to the Committee of the Town where the offence is committed, that such persons may be treated as aforesaid.

4 Whereas the late Sir WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, Baronet, deceased, (well known, honoured and respected in Great Britain and America for his eminent services) in his life-time did honestly acquire a large and extensive Real Estate in this County, and gave the highest evidence, not only of his being a sincere friend to the rights of men in general, but having a paternal love to this County in particular. And whereas the said Sir William by his last Will and Testament made his Grandson the present Sir William Pepperrell, Esq; Residuary Legatee and possessor of the greatest part of said Estate, and the said William Pepperrell, Esq; hath with purpose to carry into Force and Execution Acts of the British Parliament made with apparent design to Enslave the free and loyal People of this Continent, did accept, and now holds a Seat at the pretended Board of Councellors in this Province, as well in direct repeal of the Charter thereof, as against the solemn Compact of Kings, and the Inherent Rights of the People: It is therefore Resolved, that the said William Pepperrell, Esq; hath thereby justly forfeited the Confidence and Friendship of all true Friends to American Liberty, and with other pretended Councellors now holding their Seats in like Manner, ought to be detested by all good Men: And it is hereby recommended to the good People of this County, that as soon as the present Leases made to any of them by said Pepperrell are expired, they immediately withdraw all Connection, Commerce and Dealings from him—and that they take no further lease or conveyance of his Farms, Mills or Appurtenances thereto belonging, *(where the said Pepperrell is sole receiver and appropriator of the rents and profits thereof)* until he shall resign his said Seat pretendedly acquired by Mandamus. And if any Person shall remain or become Tenant on such Estate to said Pepperrell after the expiration of their present lease; we recommend to the good People of this County not only to withdraw all connection and commercial intercourse with them, but to treat them in manner provided by the *third* Resolve of this Congress.

5. And that the *Association* aforesaid be not violated, it is recommended that the Law of this Province respecting Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen, be duly put in Execution, and if any Taverner or Innholder shall knowingly entertain them, or permit and suffer any Vendue or Sale of Goods in their respective Houses by any such Person, said Taverner or Innholder be taken due Notice of by the Select-Men, and that it be advised that the Select-Men do not approve or recommend any such Taverner or Innholder as a suitable person to renew his or her Licence; and it is also recommended to the People of this County, not to trade with Pedlars, Hawkers, or Petty-Chapmen.

6. To ease the Minds of the good People of this County, this Congress do assure them, that on enquiry, We do not find that any Civil Officer or other Person therein, has made any attempt to put the Acts of Parliament aforesaid into Execution, and trust that none will attempt it.

7. Whereas there have been several sums of Money raised by the General Assembly of this Province, and committed to the Constables to collect, and pay the same unto *Harrison Gray*, Esq; Treasurer of this Province, and it evidently appearing by the late Conduct of said Treasurer that he is not of a sound Mind, whereby there is danger of paying the Monies belonging to the Province, to other Purposes than that for which it was raised; therefore this Congress recommend to the Inhabitants of each Town in this County to secure the Monies that is or may be collected by said Constables in such Manner as that they may command the same, until the said Harrison Gray, Esq; hath his Reason restored to him; or some other Treasurer be Constitutionally chosen.

8. Whereas the Delegates of the several Towns in the Province, while met at Cambridge to consult such Measures as might tend to put their Constituents in a posture of Defence, against the attack of Military Violence that might be offered, and while waiting the result of the Continental Congress, resolved on such Measures as they then tho't might put the Militia in a reputable and formidable footing; and it appearing that a cultivation of the Military Art, may have salutary Effects in the settlement of the present political Disputes:—We therefore recommend to the Militia of this County, that if the Provincial Congress when met again, as they soon will, do not alter the Plan by them proposed, the People of this County adopt the same. *See Index, under Congress Pro.*

9 *Resolved*, That the Thanks of this County be and hereby are given to the worthy and patriotic Members of the Continental Congress for their noble and faithful Exertions in the Cause of their Country, and are of Opinion, that the Rights of the American Colonies, are by them clearly and fully Stated, in their several Resolutions; and that the wise and prudent Plan by them projected, if carried into Execution, cannot fail to restore that Union and Harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies, so ardently wished for by all good Men, and hope their Names will be handed with Honor to the latest Posterity.

The foregoing is a true Copy.

Attest, WILLIAM LEIGHTON, Clerk.

To WILLIAM PEPPERRELL, *Esq;*

WHILE your Brethren with whom you form an ignominious and unconstitutional Board, are attacked by the patriotic Pens of Freemen in each County, you cannot hope to set unnoticed amidst the mighty ruin you and they are hurling on this devoted Province; fully convinced not only of your error, but of your knowing and obstinately pursuing that error; we cannot but censure your criminal conduct.

As the County of York gave you that being which your late movements have rendered very exceptionable, you may not be surprized that the people of it should suppose you to deserve their particular notice: Your venerable and patriotic Grandsire by his honest industry accumulated in this County the most extensive estate that has perhaps by one Man in New-England been acquired; he not only acquired but enjoyed it with the smiles of his Sovereign, and thanks of his Country.——When the hour of his exit, filled with prayers and groans of his Country hastened, his laboring mind then wished a PEPPERRELL, not only to maintain his name but his character with his Countrymen.——You then was innocent, the guile of a courtier, and false splendor of unmerited title had not poisonously infested your tender mind——he bestowed his estate conditionally upon you, that you might inherit that with his name, honours and character.—You have the estate and name in possession; but the laurels he long wore in the richest verdure soon faded on your brow.—Instead of proving a friend to your country, you have assumed an office, as well against the charter rights of the people as every principle of benevolence, justice and humanity—Virtues that formed no inconsiderable part of your ancestor's character.

This County, by their Delegates met in Congress, seriously and dispassionately took your conduct under consideration, and resolved that your farms lay waste, your buildings become dunghills, and that none but the beasts of the field, reptiles of the earth, and owls of the desert inhabit those houses, which were lately the happy mansions of your Grandfather's tenants.—If you are not past it, pray reflect on the part you have acted—Can you suppose that Sir William would have given his estate to purchase chains of slavery for his countrymen?—or that he would not have rather given it to let his name rest in oblivion, than to have it supported thus ignominiously?——

While you are courting the tools of a vicious ministry, and selling your country to purchase the title of a Baronet, you may think these considerations below your notice; but the time will come, Sir, (if I augur right) when the character of your father shall cease to protect you, your estate be squandered, your purse, as it now bids fair for it, be exhausted; your country detest and despise you.—Then, Sir, enjoy the title of a Baronet, like a King without subjects—a North without treasuries—and a Cain without hope.

A YORKSHIREMAN.

Fresh Advices from London!

Brought by the Captains *Bruce* and *Shayler*, who arrived at Salem last Week.

LONDON, October 3.

THE Scarborough Man of War, Capt. Shad, from Boston is arrived at Portsmouth. (4)

A Correspondant applauds Lord North upon dissolving the Parliament at this Juncture; the Affairs of America are brought to a Crisis; England must command, or strike to her Colonies, and that soon; the present Resolution is to command, which will surmise numberless Pretences to the popular Party, and at the Ebb of a general Election might ruin the Minister before his Plan is completed; but when the new Parliament is met he will despise all popular Cries, and laugh at the feeble Rage of the Storm, when seven Years give him Plenty of Sea-Room.

Oct. 7. Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the poll for Lord Mayor finally ended at Guildhall, when the numbers were,

For Mr. Wilkes	1957
The Lord Mayor	1923
Sir James Esdaile	1474
Mr. Alderman Kennet	1410

Oct. 10. On Sunday there was a large and respectable appearance of the Livery of London in common hall assembled, agreeable to public notices, for the purpose of receiving the return of the Court of Aldermen for Lord Mayor of this City for the year ensuing.

A little after twelve the Sheriffs came on the Hustings, and after the common Cryer had opened the Hall, the common Serjeant declared the state of the poll, and reported, that the Sheriffs were of opinion, that the election had fallen on John Wilkes, Esq and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The Sheriffs then returned to the Court of Aldermen, and about one o'clock they again returned, when the Recorder declared the election of the Court of Aldermen to have fallen on John Wilkes, Esq; which declaration was returned with repeated shouts of applause.

Mr. Wilkes then came forward, and was invested with the usual insignia of Office; after which he addressed the Common Hall as follows:

THE SPEECH of the LORD MAYOR ELECT, JOHN WILKES, Esq; to the COMMON-HALL, October 8, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

"PERMIT me to return you my most hearty Thanks for the greatest Honour a Subject can receive, the being called by the Voice of free Citizens to the Chief Magistracy of the Metropolis of the British Empire. The first Idea which must arise in a liberal mind, is, that the important & extensive Powers and Authority with which I am intrusted by you, are delegated to me only for your good, and the general benefit. You have enlarged my Powers of being useful to you, and constituted me the first Guardian of our common Rights and Franchises. Give me leave to assure you that so far from harbouring the impious tho't of invading your Liberties myself, I shall think it my Duty always, firmly and boldly to stand forth against the Enemies of public and legal Freedom. In this noble Cause I will most readily join you, and in all salutary Measures for the Preservation, or improvement, of the Constitution of our Country, and for the welfare of the Capital. I shall therefore most certainly call Common Halls and Common Councils on all important Occasions at your Requisition.

"*Gentlemen of the Livery*,

"As Chief Magistrate of the first City in the World, I promise you an upright and regular Administration of the public Justice, and I rely with Confidence on your favourable Acceptance of my sincere and zealous Endeavours in your service."

Oct. 7. Orders are sent from the War-Office to Ireland, for taking up immediately transports to carry two regiments of foot of that establishment over to America. *See Index, under Troops.*

By advices from different Cities and Boroughs, very pleasant accounts are received of the industry used on both sides, to prevent bribery and corruption; bread, meat, wine and beer, are watched on both sides as if contraband goods; the agents employed by each Candidate are as keen as Custom-house Officers, and every man that eats or drinks seems to walk like a smuggler. (See last Page.)

4 See the Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. 5 See Tea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 2 — Molass. Act pa. 9. Vol. 2. 6 See List of Grievances, pa. 977. 7 See post Act pa. 499. 8 See Act, for altering the Charter, pa. 532, — Act for administration of Justice, pa. 509. (1) See page 604. (3) See pa. 600. 2 See Index, under Congress Continental. (4) See pa. 606. 9 See the list, pa. 549 — 554. 10 See his advertisement, pa. 600. (2) See Index, under Congress Continental. 11 See pa. 615.

Laſt Saturday Evening the Scarborough Man of War, Capt. Barclay, arrived here from England, with Diſpatches for his Excellency Governor Gage: Capt. Barclay left Plymouth the 24th of October, and has brought London Papers to the 18th, which having been favoured with, we have extracted the following Advices, viz.

Oct. 17. "A Letter from Chatham, dated the 12th Inſtant, ſays, "A detachment of Marines, conſiſting of 150 men, exclusive of Officers, among whom is Major Pitcairn, is ordered to march from thence to Portſmouth, to be embarked in the Ships now fitting out at that Port for Boſton."

A letter from Rome, dated Sept. 22, mentions that his Holineſs the Pope, died there a few days before.

Oct. 28. By letters from Boſton of the 9th of of Auguſt, we are inform'd, that a detachment of 200 ſoldiers ſeized 315 barrels of gun-powder and 2 field pieces, upon Cambridge-iſland, about four miles from Boſton.

At the cloſe of the Poll this day, for the City of Weſtminſter, the number were as follow: Lord Percy, 4201; Lord Clinton, 3800; Lord Mountmorres, 2047; Lord Mahon, 1907; H. Cotes, Eſq; 104.

We are aſſured the accounts publiſhed in ſome of the papers, of their having been a diſturbance at Boſton, in which Lord Percy was killed, is totally void of foundation, and only calculated to alarm his friend; and abuſe the real zeal of the electors of Weſtminſter who have ſo nobly and generouſly ſtown in his ſupport.

This day the Sheriffs will hold a Common Hall and declare Alderman Sawbridge, Hayley, Oliver and the Lord Mayor duly elected Members for this City, and return them accordingly.

(8) *We hear that Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Glynn will go to Brentford on Thurſday next, with the Lord Mayor from the Manſion Houſe, and that many Freeholders will accompany him.*

The ſtate of the Poll laſt Saturday at Briſtol was as follows:

For Mr. Cruger 1160, Mr. Burke 903. Mr. Brickdale 690, and Lord Clare 79.

Colonel Barre is again choſen Member for Calne, in Wilts.

BOSTON, December 5.

In Provincial CONGRESS,

Cambridge, December 1, 1774.

WHEREAS by the rigorous Operation of the Boſton Port-Bill, *the Metropolis of this Province and the neighbouring Town of* Charleſtown, *have been brought into a moſt diſtreſſed State, many of the Inhabitants being deprived of the Means of procuring their Subſiſtance, and reduc'd to the cruel Alternative of quitting their Habitations; or of periſhing in them by Famine; if they had not been ſupported by the free and generous Contributions of our Siſter-Colonies, even from the remoteſt Parts of this Continent:*

RESOLVED, THAT the grateful Acknowledgments of this Congreſs be returned to the ſeveral Colonies, for having ſo deeply intereſted themſelves in Behalf of ſaid Towns under their preſent Sufferings in the common Cauſe: And that the Congreſs conſider theſe Donations, not merely as unexampled Acts of Benevolence to this Province in general, which has alſo greatly ſuffered, and of Charity to thoſe Towns in particular; but as convincing Proofs of the firm Attachment of all the Colonies to the glorious Cauſe of American Liberty, and of their fixed Determination to ſupport them in the noble Stand they are now making for the Liberties of themſelves and of all America.

Signed by Order of the Provincial Congreſs,

JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

Friday laſt the Provincial Congreſs made Choice of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; and ROBERT-TREAT PAINE, Eſq; as Delegates to repreſent this Province at the Continental Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia the 10th of May next.

By numerous Papers, printed on this Continent, we find that large Committees are appointed and appointing, throughout the Colonies, to ſee that the Regulations of the Congreſs are punctually complied with.

In the London papers for September is publiſhed the proceedings of the provincial Congreſs of New-Jerſey, the arrival of lieutenant Governor Oliver's commiſſion, and an account of the ſwearing in of twelve gentlemen as councellors, appointed by his Majeſty's mandamus; the appointment and departure of the gentlemen who were to repreſent this province in the grand American Congreſs; and an addreſs from the juſtices of the inferior court of common pleas for the county of Eſſex, &c.

By late accounts from England, brought by Capt. Shepard (excluſive of what was publiſhed in our paper before) we learn,—that aſſociations were forming in more than twenty counties there, to chuſe ſuch perſons only for members of Parliament as will ſupport the American cauſe. —— The ſudden diſſolution of Parliament occaſioned a great ſhock to all ranks of People in England; and it was generally thought the new Parliament will be for redreſſing the American grievances.

Five thouſand people have embarked at Greenock ſince the month of March for America.

Captain Bruce left Graveſend the 11th of October, Capt. Brown was to ſail in 3 or 4 Days after him, and Capt. Fellows in about a Fortnight, for this Place. Four Sail of the Line were ordered the 6th of Oct. to be got ready with all ſpeed for Sea, and four Regiments, lay in readineſs at Ireland to embark, but for what Place was kept ſecret. That moſt of the Perſons of Note, and who are Friends to America, recommend by all Means, *Moderation* and *Calmneſs*, on our Parts, as the only Means, with dutiful and proper Petitions to the King and new Parliament; after which there is no doubt of obtaining Redreſs of any *real* Grievances we Labour under.

By the laſt Veſſels from London we learn that all the People of diſcernment are of opinion that if the American Congreſs ſhould reſolve on the Non Conſumption of the Manufactures of Britain the preſent Miniſtry muſt go out, and their late meaſures be all reverſed, that in ſhort ſuch a reſolution ſtrictly adhered to would in a peaceable and juſtifiable way do every thing for us that we can wiſh—if we at the ſame time avoided every thing that would give our Enemies an handle or advantage againſt us and that when the reſult of the Congreſs comes to be known, it is not doubted but an accommodation will take place and our undoubted rights will be acknowledged and eſtabliſhed.

We hear that the Electors of the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, the Borough of Southwark, the County of Middleſex and ſome other Places, have exacted of their Candidates Engagements under their Hands that they will among other Things endeavour a Repeal of the late Act againſt America, and it is ſuppoſed the Example of the Metropolis will be followed in other Places. ſome late Pieces that have been publiſhed in England have had an extraordinary Effect, in altering the Sentiments of Multitudes with Regard to America.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, in England, dated October 4.

"Since the Scarborough man of war has arrived from Boſton, not one of the men have been ſuffered to come on ſhore, neither are their friends permitted to go on board. The ſhip is anchored at ſome diſtance from any other, and ſo careful are the officers to keep every thing ſecret, that when any proviſion is ſent on board they ſtand on the ſide of the ſhip to prevent any converſation paſſing between the people that carry it and the crew, from which it is conjectured that things are worſe at Boſton than government are willing the public ſhould be acquainted with. The men in the yards are ordered to work double tides, to get ſome ſhips ready for ſea as ſoon as poſſible: it is ſaid that they are to relieve the guard-ſhips, which are to come into dock to be cleared and victualled for a long voyage: By all the appearance here we are at the eve of a war."

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 4.

"The people here now ſeem to be heartily ſick of the meaſures that have been taken againſt your port and province, and I hear the miniſtry do not know which way to ſteer; they are loath to give up their tyrannical power, but they muſt if the colonies are ſtedfaſt. The news in your papers makes all the court party look blue. We do not yet know the contents of General Gage's expreſs. The friends of America increaſe faſt. Petitions are forming in all parts of the kingdom in favour of America. We are all impatient to know the reſult of the Congreſs. If the colonies are firm for one year, and neither import or export, it would eſtabliſh American freedom. for this country cannot ſupport itſelf without the colonies."

Yeſterday arrived at Salem, Capt. Brown from London.

Laſt Week was drove to Town by Mr. Silvanus Howe, of Petersham, and ſold by Mr. John Robinſon of Dorcheſter, two Oxen, ſuppoſed to be the fatteſt and heavieſt that ever was rais'd in New-England; the Tallow weighing 464 lb. the amount of the whole 3237 lb.

Cambridge, November 29 1774.

At a Meeting of the Officers of the ſeveral Companies of Militia in the firſt Regiment in the County of Middleſex, for the Choice of Field-Officers: The following Gentlemen were Elected, *viz.*

Capt. THOMAS GARDNER,	*Colonel.*
Capt. WILLIAM BOND,	*Lieut Colonel.*
Capt. WILLIAM CONANT,	*2d Lieut. Colonel.*
Capt. ABIJAH BROWN,	*Major.*
Capt. BENJAMIN HAMMOND,	*2d Major.*

Married, Mr. William Winter, aged 56, Notary Public, to Mrs. Abigail Oldham, aged 33.

THE late Grand Continental Congreſs at Philadelphia, among other of their Proceedings, prepared an Addreſs and Petition to his Majeſty (which will not be publiſhed 'till after it is preſented to him) Copies of which Petition, &c. and of a Letter to the Colony Agents in London, were directed to be delivered to each of the provincial Aſſemblies, in America, to be by them tranſmitted to the ſaid Agents in London, who are deſired to requeſt the Aſſiſtance and Support of ſuch Noblemen and Gentlemen as were favourably diſpoſed towards the Britiſh American Colonies, in Order to get the ſaid Addreſs and Petition preſented, &c. and then cauſe it to be publiſhed. The following is a Copy of the Letter to the Agents:

Philadelphia, October 26, 1774.

Gentlemen,

WE give you the ſtrongeſt proof of our reliance on your zeal and attachment to the happineſs of America and the cauſe of liberty, when we commit the incloſed paper to your care.

We deſire you will deliver the petition into the hands of his Majeſty, and after it has been preſented, we wiſh it may be made public through the preſs, together with the liſt of ſubſcribers. And as we hope for great aſſiſtance from the ſpirit, virtue and juſtice of the nation, it is our earneſt deſire, that the moſt effectual care be taken, as early as poſſible to furniſh the trading cities and manufacturing towns, throughout the united Kingdom, with our memorial to the people of Great-Britain.

We doubt not, but your good ſenſe and diſcernment will lead you to avail yourſelves of every aſſiſtance that may be derived from the advice and friendſhip of all great and good men, who may incline to aid the cauſe of liberty and mankind.

The gratitude of America, expreſſed in the incloſed vote of thanks, we deſire may be conveyed to the deſerving objects of it, in the manner that you think will be moſt acceptable to them.

It is propoſed that another Congreſs be held on the 10th of May next at this place; but in the mean time we beg the favour of you, Gentlemen, to tranſmit to the Speakers of the ſeveral Aſſemblies, the earlieſt information of the moſt authentic accounts you can collect, of all ſuch conduct and deſigns of the Miniſtry or Parliament, as it may concern America to know.

We are, with unfeigned eſteem and regard, Gentlemen, &c.

By order and in behalf of the Congreſs,

HENRY MIDDLETON, *Preſident.*

To Paul Wentworth, Eſq;
Doctor Benj. Franklin, *Thomas Life, Eſq;*
William Bollan, Eſq; *Edmund Burke, Eſq;*
Doctor Arthur Lee, *Charles Garth, Eſq;*

The Congreſs alſo prepared a Letter to the People of the Colonies of St. John's, NovaScotia, Georgia, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, who had not Deputies to repreſent them in the Congreſs. Of this Letter the following is a Copy:

Gentlemen, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1774.

THE preſent critical and truly alarming ſtate of American affairs, having been conſidered in a general Congreſs of Deputies from the Colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware; Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; with that attention and mature deliberation, which the important nature of the caſe demands; they have determined for themſelves, and the Colonies they repreſent, on the meaſures contained in the incloſed Papers, which meaſures they recommend to your Colony to be adopted, with all the earneſtneſs, that a well directed zeal for American liberty can prompt.

So rapidly violent and unjuſt has been the late conduct of the Britiſh adminiſtration againſt the Colonies, that either a baſe and ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion, under the loſs of their ancient, juſt and conſtitutional liberty, muſt quickly take place, or an adequate oppoſition be formed.

We pray God take you under his protection, and to preſerve the freedom of the whole Britiſh Empire.

By Order of the Congreſs,

HENRY MIDDLETON, *Preſident.*

Died in her 18th Year after a few Days Sickness much lamented by all her Acquaintance, Miſs Sarah Cheever, Daughter to Abner Cheever, of Lynn, Eſquire. Character was ſpotleſs, & Life affording Inſtance of Piety.

We hear from Lynn, that Abner Cheever, Eſq; at a late Funeral of a near and very dear Relation, with juſt deference and tenderneſs, to a moſt excellent Reſolve of the Continental Congreſs were not a ſingle Article of Mourning Apparel.—An Example worthy of imitation.

Donations receiv'd ſince our laſt.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Pittsfield,	£ 6 6 0
Mr. James Easton of ditto,	0 12 0
40 Buſhels Rye from Chelmsford, ſome Time ſince, omitted by Miſtake.	

CONNECTICUT.

Farmington, 204 Buſhels of Grain.
Chatham, 20 Sheep.
M. Aaron Cleveland, of Canterbury, 1 Fat Cow.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Durham, 6 Fat Cattle, and	2 2 0
New-Market, 4 Fat Cattle.	
Statham, 3 Fat Cattle.	

RHODE ISLAND.

South Kingſtowe, 105 Sheep.
Providence, 135 Sheep.

Meſſ. EDES and GILL,

I Have been informed that a certain Rope-maker in Marblehead, when deſired to ſubſcribe ſomething for the Relief of Perſons immediately ſuffering by the Execution of the Boſton Port-Bill, *refuſed to contribute any Thing to their Relief, and inſolently and barbarouſly declared that he would willingly ſubſcribe five Hundred Halters for them.* If this is a Truth the Gentleman will do well to retract the infamous inhuman Declaration, as he has thereby given great Offence to ſome who are diſpoſed to put up with groſs Affronts.

Plymouth, November 29, 1774.

AT a Meeting of a large Number of the moſt reſpectable Inhabitants of this Town—it being ſuggeſted that Edward Winſlow, Eſq; who lately in a very inſulting and diſgraceful Manner deſerted from his Office, was about returning Home.

Voted, As the Opinion of this Body, that Edward Winſlow, jun. ought not, for the preſent, to be ſuffered to reſide in this Town.

Maſſachuſetts EDES & GILL,

THE Subſcriber hopes Leave through the Channel of your Paper, to rectify a Miſtake made in the Liſt of Addreſſers. Thinks it a ſufficient Proof of his being entirely unacquainted with the Matter, when he aſſures the Public, that he was at Charleſtown-South-Carolina, when the Addreſs was ſigned.

JOHN GRAY.

1 3 Ships of the Line who arrived with Marines, and were quartered in Town, ſee Fleets paper December 19th

(1) See Index, under Troops. (2) See the cambridge affair, pa. 563. (3) See Index, under Congreſs Provincial. (4) See the Bill, pa. 499. (5) See Index, under donations. (6) See their ſituation, pa. 596. (7) See liſt of Guernſeys, pa. 971. (8) See Index, under Congreſs Continental. (9) See the above acts, the firſt. (10) See petition, pa. 656. (11) See pa. 1230. (12) See the Port Act pa. 499. (13) See page 805. (14) See addreſs pa. 1511.

Messieurs PRINTERS.

Be pleased to insert in your next Paper, the following Extract of a letter from London, dated October 8, wrote by one of the first character, especially for Knowledge, respecting the national Interest, as connected with that of the American Colonies, and you will oblige ninety-nine in an hundred of your readers.

Your's, &c. A. B.

"NEVER did I feel myself so anxious about publick affairs as at this moment. Our own interest is intimately connected with the perseverance of our American brethren in their opposition to the tyranny of our government. Should they continue firm, it will be scarcely possible that they should not succeed in preserving their Liberties; and the preservation of *their* Liberty ought to be an object of the last concern to all in this Country; for it is only among them we can hope to find it, after luxury, dissipation, a servile Parliament, and an overwhelming load of debts and taxes have completed its ruin here.—I cannot help believing that this will be the last struggle which America will have with us. If they are now steady and succeed, they will have no reason to fear any future attempts to enslave them. But if they now submit, they will be subdued forever, and the only nursery of freemen now in the world will be lost. May Heaven avert such a calamity!—I cannot indeed imagine a state of worse slavery than that in which the Colonies would be, were they on this occasion to submit—to be not only subject to many hard restraints in acquiring their property, but to hold it, after being acquired, at the discretion of *our* rulers; to have no constitutions of government of their own, but to have their laws made and their governments modelled by a legislature on the other side of the Atlantic, which cannot judge of their circumstances, in which they have no voice, and all whose acts are but little more than echoes to the will of the fool of the tyrant who happens to be minister in this country.—What an abject condition would this be!—The present state of our Parliament is such that it is our own greatest calamity to be governed by it. How base would it be to wish the *Americans* involved in the same calamity?—The mode of opposition which the Americans are likely to adopt must do them the greatest service, by checking luxury among them, and obliging them to save the money they now spend among us in purchasing superfluities. At the same time it must essentially injure us; for such are our present circumstances, that we hang upon the American trade; and the loss of it would sink the revenue, and soon bring on riots and insurrections, and a public bankruptcy. But I am not frightened by these consequences. The preservation of American liberty I think of unspeakably more importance than any temporary sufferings which can come upon us. I also consider our present state as so corrupt, and our excellent constitution of government as so entirely subverted by the unbounded influence of the Crown, that my only hopes arises from the prospect of a convulsion (dreadful while it lasts) which shall destroy artificial wealth and all the means of corruption, reduce us to poverty and simplicity, overturn the whole present system of policy, and be followed by the re-establishment of public liberty and virtue.

"I have been concerned to see in the *Pennsylvania* instructions to their deputies a proposal that previous to any other measures, a *memorial* or *remonstrance* should be presented to our government. The Colonies have, I think, already sufficiently try'd such methods as these. Our government, if consistent, would not receive any memorial from an assembly which they consider as illegal.—It is now too late for negociation, nor can it issue in any good to the American cause. Vigorous measures alone can be successful. And some think, that had the Americans fled immediately to the last resource, the quarrel might by this time have been almost decided; for the present ministry could not have found supplies for so horrid a service, and a change of men and of measures must have soon taken place.——

"The sentiments I have express'd, are those of the greatest part of my acquaintance, some of whom are persons of the first weight. I chuse to mention this, because I wish the Americans not to direct their resentment against all indiscriminately in this country. They may be assured, that they have a large body of friends here, who, from a sense of the rights of human nature, detest what has been done against them.—Perhaps the most provoking and mean of all the measures against them is the *Quebec* Bill, the plain design of which is to fix a body of Popish slaves behind them, subject to the King's will, who may serve as a curb upon them.

"P.S. *The Scarborough, I find, is arrived from Boston, with accounts of a very interesting nature. Nothing that has happened at Boston since the 2d of September has yet transpired; and the government takes particular care to keep the accounts they have received of what passed on and after that day, a profound secret, by not suffering any of the crew to come ashore, or to hold any conversation with any visitants.—In the mean time, the parliament, which would have expired necessarily in the spring, has been suddenly dissolved; and the whole nation is now in a great ferment about electioneering. It is suspected that the design of Government, in this case, is to get a new Parliament returned as soon as possible, while the kingdom is in the dark, lest the news they have received, when known, should encrease the public clamour, and render it more difficult to get a Parliament they can influence. But we must soon know the whole truth.—Perhaps the sword has been drawn.—Indeed I cannot express how much I feel for you.*"——

POST-OFFICE, BOSTON Dec. 5. 1774.

THIS is to Inform the Public, that it is the Post Masters General's positive Orders that the Post-Riders leave this Office on Monday Mornings, precisely at 9 o'Clock, and proceed immediately out of Town with the Mail, of which all Persons concerned will please to take Notice.

The Treasurer for the County of Suffolk, gives Notice to all whom it may concern, that as he is obliged to leave the Town for a few Months, the Business of said County will be transacted by Mr. *Thomas Crafts jun.* at his House near Liberty-Tree.

To the PRINTERS of the Boston News-Papers.

Boston, *Dec.* 22, 1774.

"AS Messieurs Edes and Gill, in their paper of Monday the 12th inst. were pleased to acquaint the pubic, that the Association sent by Brigadier Ruggles, &c. to the Town of Hardwick, &c. together with his Son's Certificate thereof, and the Resolves of the Provincial Congress thereon, must be referred till their next."—*I was so credulous as to expect then to have seen their next Paper adorned with the Form of an Association, which would have done honor to it, and if attended to and complied with, by the good People of this Province, might have put it in the Power of any one very easily to have distinguished such loyal Subjects to the King, as dare to assert their right to Freedom, in all respects consistent with the Laws of the Land, from such Rebellious Ones, as under pretext of being Friends to Liberty, are frequently committing the most enormous outrages upon the Persons and Properties of such of his Majesty's peaceable Subjects, who for want of knowing who to call upon (in these distracted times) for Assistance, fall into the Hands of a Banditti, whose Cruelties surpass those of Savages; but finding my mistake, now take the Liberty to send Copies to your several Offices to be published in your next Papers, that so the Public may be made more acquainted therewith, than at present, and be induced to associate for the above purposes; and as many of the People for some Time past have been arming themselves, it may not be amiss to let them know that their Numbers will not appear in the Field so large as was imagined, before it was known that independcy was the Object in Contemplation, since which, many have associated in divers parts of the Province, to preserve their Freedom and support Government: And as it may become necessary in a very short Time to give convincing Proof of our Attachment to Government, we shall be much wanting to ourselves if we longer trample upon that Patience which has already endured to long suffering, and may if this Opportunity be neglected have a tendency to ripen many for destruction, who have not yet been guilty of an overt act of Rebellion; which would be an Event diametrically opposite to the humane and benevolent Intention of him whose abused Patience cannot endure forever, and who hath already by his prudent Conduct evidenced the most tender Regard for a deluded People.*

TIMOTHY RUGGLES."

The ASSOCIATION.

WE the Subscribers being fully sensible of the blessings of good Government on the one hand, and convinced on the other hand of the evils and calamities attending on Tyranny in all shapes, whether exercised by one or many, and having of late seen with great grief and concern the distressing efforts of a dissolution of all Government, whereby our Lives, Liberties, and Properties are rendered precarious, and no longer under the Protection of the Law; and apprehending it to be our indispensable duty, to use all Lawfull means in our power, for the defence of our Persons and Property, against all riotous, and lawless violence, and to recover, and secure the advantages which we are intituled to, from the good and wholsome Laws of the Government; Do hereby associate and mutually covenant, and engage to and with each other as follows, Namely,

1st. That we will upon all occasions, with our Lives, and Fortunes, stand by and assist each other, in the defence of his Life, Liberty, and Property, whenever the same shall be attacked, or endangered by any Bodies of Men, riotously assembled, upon any pretence, or under any authority, not warranted by the Laws of the Land, &

2dly. That we will upon all occasions, mutually support each other in the free exercise, and enjoyment of our undoubted right to Liberty, in eating, drinking, buying, selling, communing, and acting, what, with whom, and as we please, consistent with, the Laws of God, and the King.

3dly. That we will not acknowledge, or submit, to the pretended authority, of any Congresses, Committees of Correspondence, or other unconstitutional Assemblies of Men, but will at the risque of our Lives, if need be oppose the forceable exercise of all such authority.

4thly. That we will to the utmost of our Power, promote, encourage, and when called to it, enforce obedience to the rightfull Authority of our most Gracious Sovereign King George the third, and of his Laws.

5thly. That when the Person or Property of any one of us shall be invaded or threatned by any Committees, mobs, or unlawfull Assemblies, the others of us will upon notice received forthwith repair, properly armed, to the Person on whom, or place where such invasion or threatning shall be, and will to the utmost of our Power, defend such Person and his Property, and if need be, will oppose and repel force with force.

6thly. That if any of us shall unjustly and unlawfully be injured in his Person or Property, by any such Assemblies as before-mentioned, the others of us will unitedly demand, and if in our Power compel the Offenders, if known, to make full reparation and satisfaction for such Injury; and if all other Means of Security fail, we will have recourse to the natural Law of Retaliation.

In Witness of all which we here unto subscribe our Names this Day of

☞ See pa. 644-645.

JAMES BRUCE.

Sworn before me at Shadwell, 16th Day of September,
JOHN SHERWOOD.

TO BE SOLD,

THE BRIG *Betsy and Sally*, [illegible] Tons, well found, [illegible] then about 140 Tons, well known, [illegible] Hunt's Wharf, Inquire of Capt. Edward Jarvis, near the New Brick Meeting House.

Choice RAISINS by the Cask, CURRANTS, and all sorts of SPICES, to be sold at

Thomas Walley's

Store, Butler's-Row, No. I. ALSO,

Old Jamaica and common West-India RUM, Teneriffe Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask. Also, genuine Lisbon Wine, excellent Dum Fish, Citron, Figs, Bolting Cloths, Dutch Looking-Glasses. All sorts of Groceries as usual. All at the lowest Prices for Cash.

N. B. A Quantity of Mustard Seed, and Snuff Bottles, to be sold very cheap.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of Jonathan Clark, late of Boston, Merchant deceased, and those who are Indebted to said Estate are desired to bring in their Accounts to Ezekiel Lewis, Administrator on said Estate in Order to Settlement.

☞ *A House and a valuable Spot of Land situate in Long Lane, belonging to said Estate, to be sold enquire of said Administrator.* Boston, Nov. 28. 1774.

All Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. William Molineux, deceased: Also all Persons who had Demands on, or were indebted to him as Attorney to others, are desired to make them known, and to pay their respective Dues to the Subscriber, who is fully empowered to adjust and receive the same.

THOMAS APTHORP.

All Persons indebted to or having any Demands upon the Estate of THOMAS GRAY, Esq; deceased, are desired to settle the same with

WILLIAM GRAY,
Boston, Nov. 26, 1774. ELLIS GRAY, } Executors.
EDWARD GRAY.

(4) See Index under Town, Counties, Congr. & Provincial, Continental.

TO BE SOLD BY

Newell and Hichborn,

At SALEM,

A few Barrels and Half Barrels New PORK.

IF the Person who on the 11th of this Instant took a small Pocket Volume of the Bible, beginning with the Prophet Isaiah, being Part of a Sett neatly bound with blue Morroco Leather, gilt and mark'd 2 on the Back (out of the House in Queen-Street, lately occupied by John Adams, Esq;) will return it to the Place it was taken from, or to the Printers hereof, no Questions shall be ask'd; if not, as the Person is known, he may expect to be expos'd.

TO BE SOLD

About 150 Hogsheads of *St. Martin's* SALT. ALSO,

A Sloop about 84 Tons Burthen, fitted for the Sea. Inquire of the Printers.

(5) See Our Committee's Page, 1687.

Town and Country Shop keepers, Traders, and others are hereby Invited to

Gould's Auction-Office,

In Back-Street,

TO-MORROW Morning, at Ten o'Clock, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A very large and valuable Assortment of GOODS, (the Property of Mr. WILLIAM MOLINEAUX, deceased) —— *Amongst which are*——

BROAD-CLOTHS, Ratteens, Coatings, Plains, Sagathys, Cambets, Everlastings, Men's and Women's Worsted Hose, Breeches Patterns, rich Cords, Alloprens, Cotton Caps, Velvet Shapes, figur'd Stuffs, Brocaded Shoes, Hatt Crapes, Tiffany, Laced and plain Hatts; a Quantity of Woolen and Linen Yarn, Wheels, and Reels, one Harpsichord, Beams, Scales and Weights, a Parcel of damaged Candles, Swivel Guns, Cohorns, Small Arms and Pistols; a great Variety of Metal Buttons, Table, Cutlor & Penknives, Microscopes, Hammers, Pinchers and Nippers of various sorts, Locks, Hinges, Chizzels, Goudges, Escutcheons, &c. Shoe and Knee Buckles, Bellowses, Box Irons, Weaver's Reeds, Snuff Boxes, Spurs, Candlesticks, Copper and Brass Boilers and Kettles, Stew and Sauce Pans, &c. &c. &c.

One Chaise and one Sulky, to be put up at 1 o'Clock

R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

Port of SALEM *and* MARBLEHEAD.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Bulloch and Bubier from Antigua; Foot and Frost. Gaspee; Folgier, London; Buffinton, Guadaloupe; Lovett, Granada; Lee, Martinico; Gerrish from St. Eustia; Cook and Rich, Cadiz; Eams, Newfoundland.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Badcock, Wallis, Leighton, Foster, Stone, Higginson and Groves, for Virginia; Landell, Purbuck, Symonds, Osborn and Cleaves, North-Carolina; Davis, Grisly, Phelps, Obear and Snow, West-Indies.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, Fifteen Whites. No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday, 8 min. aft. 1		Friday, 46 min. after.	4
Tuesday, 0 min. aft. 2		Saturday, 33 min. aft.	5
Wednesday 56 m. aft. 2		Lord's Day, 18 m. aft.	6
Thursday, 52 min. aft. 3		D's FastQ. 10 Day, M.	

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1 See list of Grievances, British, pa. 566. Vol. 2.—554. American, pa. 970. 2 See pa. 544. 3 See Indexes, under Remonstrances, Petitions, &c. 4 See the Bill, pa. 559. 5 See the Cambridge affair, pa. 563. 6 See pa. 615. (1) see pa. 627. (2) See Resolve of Congress, pa. 604. (3) See General Gage. 8 a shot on the County, Provincial, & Continental Congress. & Meetings of the People.

Wednesday came on the Election for Members of Parliament for Guildford in Surrey, when Sir Fletcher Norton, and George Onslow, Esq; were chosen without opposition.

A correspondent assures us, that the utmost diligence is using at the Treasury and other public offices; for the safe return of those tried troops at St. Stephens, who understood when to say Aye or No, so exactly.

We are assured, that when the Scarborough man of war left Boston, the situation of that city was very critical, as well as the army. General Gage had offended the inhabitants by refusing for some days to admit some of the supplies from the other colonies: the next offence was to look at his proclamation respecting the meetings of the select men. ◊ The militia have been exercised in their annual course; and both parties seeming to be apprehensive of the designs of the other, high words had arose; but it is said they proceeded no farther.

Besides the regular trained militia in New-England, all the planters sons and servants are taught to use the fowling piece from their youth, and generally fire single balls with great exactness at fowl or beast. A gentlemen well acquainted with that country is confident the four provinces can muster upwards of 22,000 of these marksmen in forty-eight hours.

Octo. 8. By authentick Letters received by the Scarborough Man of War, in 24 Days from Boston, an Account is brought, that the Massachusetts Province was in a very disordered and tumultuous State, more so than has ever yet been known, occasioned by the late Acts of Parliament respecting that province.

The latest private Letters and News-Papers received are to the 2d of September, which is the Season for the annual Muster of the Militia of that Country. Whether the General, from some Hints given him by Col. Brattle, or from the Jealous Fears so natural to one in his disagreeable Situation, was apprehensive of their doing something more than going through their common Exercise, is uncertain, but he thought proper to demand of Col. Brattle the Provincial Ammunition and Stores under his Care, which were delivered to the General, who then sent two Companies of his Soldiers up the River, by Night, and seized a large Magazine of Powder at the Town of Medford, in which there happened to be a private Property, as well as Provincial, to the latter of which, he, as Captain-General, had a Right. Upon hearing of this, the next Morning the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Towns, to the Amount of several Thousands, as the Letters say, assembled at Cambridge, mostly in Arms, with a Design to go to Boston, where the Powder had been carried and stored, to demand the same, and, if necessary, to attack the Troops; but upon the importunate Solicitations of the principal Gentlemen of the Town, they desisted, and, for that Time, contented themselves with going to the Houses of Mr. Sewall, the Attorney General, Mr. Phips, Colonel of the Provincial Horse, Mr. Hulton, a Commissioner of the Customs, Lieut. Governor Oliver, (1) several of the new Council, and sundry other Crown Officers who they thought had shewn themselves unfriendly to the Province; some of these they obliged to resign, and to declare that they would no more Act under such arbitrary Laws. Others fled for their Lives, and were concealing themselves, from House to House, when these Letters came away, their own Houses being much damaged by the People, and it is said, some pulled down.

Upon opening the Courts at Term Time, the Juries throughout the Province unanimously refused to take the Oaths, or to act at all under their new Judges, and new Laws. ¶ The Clerks of the Courts have, in the News-Papers, declared their Sorrow for having issued the Warrants for summoning the said Juries according to the late Acts, and declare they will no more do so, let the Consequence be what it will; that they did not consider what they were about, and that if the People should forgive them, they could never forgive themselves.

The Governor's Company of Cadets, consisting wholly of Gentlemen of the Town, and who are mostly on the Side of Government, disbanded themselves, and returned to General Gage the Standard, which on his Arrival there, he, according to Custom, had presented them with. This was done upon the General's taking away Mr. Hancock's Commission, as Colonel of the Company. Governor Gage shewed himself to be much out of Temper when the Committee returned the Colours, alledging, that Colonel Hancock had used him ill. (6) *See Index under Sea, Sea Acts page 735, Vol. I (a) See Index under Congress Continental (b) and page 606*

Out of the 36 new Counsellors, only 13 had been prevailed with to take the Oaths, and of these five, or six had resigned, some voluntarily, others through fear.

But what most irritated the People next to seizing their Arms and Ammunition, was the apprehending six Gentlemen, Select Men of the Town of Salem, who had assembled a Town Meeting, according to the old Custom, though contrary to the new Acts of Parliament, to chuse some publick Officers. Three of them were admitted to Bail, to stand Trial at the next Court, and three were sent to Goal, who on their Arrival, were by the Keeper refused Admittance, and remained under Arrest when the Scarborough sailed. (3)

Yesterday morning his Majesty came to town by nine o'clock from Kew to Buckingham-House, where the Russian Ambassador was waiting his arrival.

A private letter from Hanover, by Yesterday's mail, has the following postscript: "It is reported here, that his Britannic Majesty intends to honor us with his presence, to take a tour thro' his German dominions, and to visit his Royal Sister, before the expiration of the present summer, or very early next spring. This report seems to gain ground, on account of the great preparations which are carrying on at the palace here; nay, several assert, that Baron Lichtenstein and Mr. Vangenheim have already received orders to set out for London, to attend his Majesty both on the voyage and journey."

On Tuesday evening, about seven o'clock, Lord North, on his return to Busby-park, was stopped at the end of Gunnersby-lane by a single highwayman; the postillion refusing to stop, the highwayman fired at him and wounded him, after which he robbed his Lordship of his watch and money.

The report of several tons of gunpowder being taken from the Militia at Boston, tho' consisting of 10,000 men, is a ministerial puff of that magnitude, as most people think must be first blown up in the neighbourhood of St. James's.

It is said some disagreeable news is arrived from Boston. At Cambridge, about four miles from Boston, 8000 of the natives assembled before Brigadier Brattle's house and levelled it to the ground. Brattle belongs to the militia, and this outrage was occasion'd by sending word to General Gage that he was in possession of some powder, which the mob would seize if he did not come immediately, and take it into his custody. The same transaction happened at Salem, about twenty miles from Boston. (3) It is also said, that upon Judge Oliver's attempting to sit at the Court-house, the mob pulled him from the bench, and that he was the next day obliged to be guarded by some of the military, while doing his duty as Judge. False: See Index, under Jury, &c.

Last Friday evening arrived at Spithead his Majesty's ship the Scarborough, Capt. Shat, express from Boston; she was only 24 days on her passage. She had dispatched her letters to town that were for Government a day or two before she arrived at Spithead; the contents of which it is imagined was the cause of the sudden dissolution of Parliament. (4)

The dispatches received by the Scarborough man of war, though arrived five days from Boston, are of such a nature, as are not thought fit to be published. The answer from all the ministerial runners is, "that things are not mended," from whence it is inferred, by those most conversant in Cabinet Etiquette, "that things are much worse."

Oct. 8. *A war, it is said, is inevitable in the North of Europe, designs of a most extraordinary nature being lately discovered to have been in agitation by the Courts of Vienna and Berlin.*

The Commerce, Ferguson, from Virginia, struck on Maidenhead Bank within Dublin Ear, and is since lost.

A Correspondent says he has been informed, by a Gentleman lately arrived from Philadelphia, that when Mr. John Malcomb, an Officer of the Customs at Boston, was leading, tarred and feathered, to the Gallows, with a Rope about his Neck, he was asked by one of the Mob whether he was not thirsty, which was natural to a Man expecting to be hanged. The unfortunate Officer of the Customs, as well as he could speak, answered yes; and immediately a large Bowl of strong Tea was put into his Hands, with Orders to drink the King's Health. Whether it was owing to Loyalty or Thirst is not material; poor Malcomb Half emptied the Bowl. He was then told he must mend his Draught, and drink the Queen's Health. Though he had done his utmost for the King, he found he must do something for the Queen; and having taken off Half the Remainder of the Bowl, he presented it back to the Persons from whom he had received it. Hold! hold! cries his Friend, you are not to forget the rest of the Royal Family; come, drink to the Prince of Wales. Replenish, replenish, cries the loyal American; and instantly poor Malcomb saw two Quarts more of what he was heartily sick of. Make Haste, cries another loyal American; you have nine more Healths to drink before you arrive at the Gallows. For God's Sake, Gentlemen, be merciful, I am ready to burst; if I drink a Drop more, I shall die. Suppose you do, cries one of the Mob you die in a good Cause, and it is as well to be drowned as hanged, and immediataly the drenching Horn was put to his Mouth, to the Health of the Bishop of Osnabrug; and, having gone through the other eight, he turned pale, shook his Head, and instantly filled the Bowl which he had just emptied. What, says the American, are you sick of the Royal Family? No, replies Malcomb, my Stomach nauseates the Tea; it rises at it like Poison. And yet, you Rascal, returns the American, our whole Fraternity at the Custom house would drench us with this Poison, and we are to have our Throats cut if it will not stay upon our Stomachs. The merciful Americans desisted, and the Procession was continued towards the Gallows. *The whole false!*

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24.

To the PRINTER.

Yesterday was published by Mr. James Rivington, and sold to many people in town, a pamphlet, with the following false, arrogant, and impudent title, viz.

"Free thoughts on the proceedings of the continental congress held at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774, wherein their errors are exhibited, their reasoning confuted, and the fatal tendency of their non-importation, non-exportation, and non-consumption measures are laid open to the plainest understanding; and the only means pointed out for preserving our present happy constitution. In a letter to the farmers, and other inhabitants of North-America, in general; and to those of the province of New-York in particular. By a farmer—*hear me, for I will speak.*"

The same evening the above pamphlet was read in a company of 20 or 30 inhabitants of this city, who unanimously expressed the utmost abhorrence and detestation of the performance, as being one of the most treacherous, malicious, and wicked productions that has yet appeared, from the implacable enemies of the British colonies and nation.

The author has artfully endeavoured to deceive the ignorant and unwary, and flicks at no falsehood to do it; but his reasoning is contemptible, and his conclusions absurd; which will be properly exposed as soon as time will permit—mean while it was with one consent concluded, to treat the pamphlet as it was thought the author deserved to be treated; and it was accordingly committed to the flames.

Since the above, we have just heard that another of the same pamphlets was treated in like manner in another company.—And some others burnt before Mr. Rivington's door. C. D.—

Two of the first mentioned company, by desire of the rest, came down to the Printer, to desire the above account might be published in this day's paper.

CANDLES.

Dipp'd Tallow CANDLES per Box, at 5*s.* Old Tenor per lb.

Mould Tallow, *Pure* Myrtle Wax, Sperma-Ceti } Candles.

ALSO, TALLOW by the Barrell, Spermaceti OIL for Lamps, and HOG's-FAT, sold by JOHN LANGDON, in Fleet-Street at the Head of the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq's; Wharf.

WANTED,

About £.1200 Sterling Cash, for which good Real Security will be given. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Gilbert Deblois,

Informs his Customers that he has for Sale at his Shop opposite the Bottom of School-Street,

A very large and compleat Assortment of GOODS,

Suitable for the Season,

very cheap for CASH,

Among which are,

4/4, 2/4, 10/4 12/4, Bed Blankets, Rugs, &c.

Scarlet, blue, white, buff, & other colour'd Broad Cloths,

Blue, scarlet and green Whitneys,

Bath Beavers, Coatings, Lambskins, &c.

White mill'd Flannels and Baizes, Ironing-Cloths,

Wide and narrow Baizes of all Colours and Prices,

A fine Assortment of Womens new fashioned Stuffs,

Choice Cambletcens at 9d Sterl. per Yard,

All Colours and Prices for Gambletts or Riding-Hoods,

A great Variety of Silks, for the Ladies,

A compleat Assortment of Hosiery, & mill'd Gloves, some of which suitable for the Gentlemen of the Army & Navy,

Irish Linnens, of all Widths and Prices,

Cheap Carpets and Carpeting; Calicoes,

China Ware, Loaf-Sugar, Spices, &c.

Looking Glasses,—Scales,—Kippen's Snuff,

Firkin Butter at 6d Sterl. per Pound,

Gold and Silver Laces, &c. &c. *Fifes*, Violins,

French Horns, &c. Swords and Pistols,

German Steel, Barr'd Lead, Nails,

With almost every other Article of GOODS, Imported to America, from Great-Britain, Scotland and Ireland,

La Composition pour Nettoyer silver Lace, Embroidery and any sort plain and wrought plate.

Boston, Novem. 23, 1774.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM WHITE, Esq; late of Boston, deceased, are desired to pay the same to PHILLIPS WHITE of South-Hampton, in the Province of New-Hampshire, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said WILLIAM WHITE; and those to whom said Estate is indebted are desired to send in their Demands to said Executor.

For the Convenience of many concerned, he purposes to be at Boston from the Sixth Day of December next—Ten Days; from the First Day of February—six Days; and from the Twentieth Day of March—Six Days.

Enquire for the said WHITE, at the Shop of Mrs. *Margarett Phillips*, in Cornhill.

To be sold Part of the Estate of the aboresaid WILLIAM WHITE, at Public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Thursday the Eighth Day of December next, viz. The House where the said Deceased lately dwelt, pleasantly situated at the North End of *Boston*, with Brick Store, Stable, Wood-House, &c. Three beautiful Gardens adjoining, &c. &c. and a small Piece of Land near Charlestown-Ferry.—Also a small Dwelling-House in Bull-Street; and a large Store in Queen-Street.—The Vendue to be at last mentioned Store, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of said Day.—The Conditions of Sale to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

N. B. The Premises may be viewed on Tuesday and Wednesday preceeding the Day of Sale.

Country Traders & others

(Who purchase with Cash,)

MAY have an Opportunity greatly to their Advantage, by speedily applying at BICKER's Auction Room, near the Market, Boston.——Where is sent for Sale—A fine Parcel of middling and low-priced Broad Cloths, of the most fashionable Colours, which will be sold at too low a Rate.

N. B. A great Variety of other Goods, at private Sale, as cheap as usual.

Made and sold by *Isaac White*, near the Hay-Market, South-End,

Good Dip'd Tallow-Candles, at 5*s.* O. T. per Box.

Likewise, Good Mould Tallow and Bayberry-Wax Candles—Also Tallow per Barrel—Good Hard & Soft SOAP.

TO BE SOLD for CASH,

White Flint Glass Ware per Box, *viz.*

Common fluted Cruets & Salts, } 25 to the Dozen, at
Ditto Tumblers, } 4*s.* 6*d.* Sterling
Ditto Wine Glasses, } per Dozen.

Ditto Mustard-Pots, 25 to the Doz. at 6*d.* per Doz.

Per the Crate, Apothecaries green Glass Vials fluted at 10*s.* Sterling per Groce.

Per the Crate, Green Half Pint Dram Bottles, 144 to the Groce, at 10*d.* Sterl. per Groce.

Brass Kettles, at 16½ Sterling per lb.

Broad Cloths and Worsted Hair Plush, blue, green and scarlet, at the Sterling Cost.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

A Wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk, would take a Child to Suckle. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1774.

◊ *See Page 549.* ¶ *See Port act pa. 499.* — *Act for altering the Charter pa. 532.* — *Act for impartial Justice pa. 509.*

* *vid. pa. 563* — *See Index, under Troops.* ‡ *See in Indexes, under Commissioners.* (1) *See the list, pa. 549—554.*

§ *See Index, under Juries, & Judges.*) *Act for altering the Charter, pa. 532.* (2) *See pa. 615.* (3) *See the Account, pa. 441* — *See index, under Retaliations.* (4) *See page*

(2) *See Index, under Congress Continental.* (3) *See Index under Commiss.*